

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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SUBMARINE DIPLOMACY.

Since February 4, 1915, when Germany issued the formal proclamation announcing the submarine war on merchant vessels, 150 American men, women and children have been killed by German and Austrian submarines.

President Wilson has despatched 23 notes and memorandum communications to Germany during this period—a note for about every six lives lost. Germany has sent 22 responses, some of which were virtual refusals to accede to the American position, while others showed the German government yielding just far enough to avoid a break in diplomatic relations.

It is charged by well-informed Washington correspondents that within the past few months the state department has been suppressing notes to and from the Central Powers, particularly Austria, because these notes showed the weakness of the administration in dealing with the submarine problem. As an instance of this, it is flatly charged that Austria has refused to meet the American demands for reparation for the shelling of the tank steamer Petrolite and the wounding of several members of the crew, nearly a year ago.

On two occasions the president seemed to have won a diplomatic victory. On both these occasions Germany apparently yielded to the Wilson demands. The words "seemed" and "apparently" are used advisedly, for recent developments in the submarine campaign indicate that in the European war-zone American lives have little more guarantee of protection from submarine raiders now than they had when the Lusitania was sunk.

It was the general comment of the American press, when Germany appeared to yield, that only time would tell the extent of the American administration's victory. Time is now hinting that the administration's victory was more a myth than a fact.

THE STRIKE THAT FAILED.

It needed no strike of longshoremen to secure a wage advance.

That is proved because the employers fought the strike and beat it. After beating it, they agreed upon and announced the increase put into effect yesterday.

Strike leaders, evidently to cover their defeat, announced that they considered the advance a great victory for them. It was not a victory for the strikers but it was a victory for fair play all around.

The strikers lost half their fight when they quit work before voicing a grievance or drafting a demand. They lost the other half when the union organization failed utterly to control its members and sympathizers, and disorderly mobs began to roam the waterfront looking for opportunities for violence.

In taking a course which precipitated violence, the union men lost far more than they or waterfront workers in general have gained in the wage increase. They lost any faith which responsible citizens of the community have in unionism as exemplified in Honolulu during the past three weeks. And, if workers follow paid agitators and professional busybodies, unionism here or anywhere else will not rise above the level of rowdiness.

These agitators and busybodies are not the brave, unselfish, brotherly-love chaps as they pose. Unionism on the mainland has only too often been betrayed by the leaders it has followed with a sublime and pitiful faith. It has only too often been sold out. It has only too often been led into situations of the gravest disrepute.

It is to the personal profit of paid agitators to keep trouble going. They wax fat off strife between capital and labor. They thrive off walkouts, strikes, off anything in which they can insert a greedy hand.

If organized labor in Honolulu expects to attain standing, it must purge itself of the professional agitator.

Supervisor Ben Hollinger is offered two double-humped camels for the city park. The price is \$1500 but any progressive city ought to be glad to pay that for getting a hump on itself, not to speak of four of them.

How about setting the clock an hour ahead fast enough to finish this war by next Christmas and get the men out of the trenches?

What Brooklyn needs to get around the bases is a couple of those British "tanks."

CAMPAIGN MANAGER OF G. O. P. WILL BE TOPIC AT GENERAL MEETING

Initial plans for the Republican general election campaign were formulated on Monday evening at a meeting of the members of the central committee in the Campbell block. A publicity and general arrangements committee was appointed by Vice-Chairman Harry Murray to consist of R. W. Breckons, national committeeman; A. L. Castle and Jared G. Smith. The second meeting of the week will be held at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow evening in Breckons' office. This will be a conference by the central committee with the G. O. P. delegates and the appointment of a campaign manager will be discussed. It is understood

that John Wise may assume this responsibility. Further plans for the campaign will be outlined at this time.

BILL FOR ELECTION INSPECTORS IS \$2550

Hawaii's recent primary election in inspectors' fees alone will cost the territory exactly \$2550—\$10 for each of the 255 men thus serving at the polling booths. Clerk Eben Cushingham of the territorial secretary's office was busy today making out allowances for the various inspectors. Besides this sum a considerable amount has been expended in the supply and erection of voting booths.

When Harry Myers of Brooklyn banged a home-run into center field at Boston yesterday, in the first half of the first inning, Honolulu baseball fans knew it some five hours and 20 minutes before he hit the ball!

The game started at 2:30 p. m. in Braves' Park, Boston. A few minutes after 9 a. m. the Star-Bulletin by megaphone and blackboard told of Myers' home run, sending the Dodgers off in the lead of one of the greatest world's series battles ever staged.

A difference in time of five hours and 20 minutes made this possible, together with an organization of news-gathering and news-despatching forces which spans the United States from Boston to San Francisco, and the Pacific Ocean from the Golden Gate to Honolulu.

Readers of Honolulu papers are accustomed to the feats of the land cable, the telegraph and the wireless, but it is something unusual for a baseball game in Boston to be given play by play, inning by inning, in Honolulu, so rapidly that fourteen innings are completed long before noon. Nothing but the perfection of modern invention makes it possible.

HOW IWILEI "PROTECTS THE CITY."

Iwilei has again proved a failure as a regulator of commercial vice.

The two great arguments in favor of a segregated district are, first, that such a district under police and medical supervision protects male patrons from disease; and secondly, that it concentrates the social evil in a small section of the city and keeps the rest free from the corrupting influence.

Iwilei's failure to make good on the first argument was shown a few weeks ago, when revelations of the extent of disease spread from the district shocked the community and caused a revolution in inspection methods. It is not to be doubted that the new system, while believed better than the old, will fail, for no medical authority has yet devised a method which is certain. In fact, medical authorities of international repute have branded reglementation as useless and dangerous.

Now Iwilei has failed to make good on the second count—the concentration of vice in one district.

A few weeks ago it was stated in these columns that commercial vice was spread over the city. The truth of the statement was shown yesterday when more than a dozen women were haled into police court and sentence after sentence passed upon conviction of disorderly conduct. In many cases the women told their own sordid stories.

These were not inmates of the so-called "restricted district." They were tenants of uptown lodging-houses, where, say the police, they have been plying their trade. Now the city attorney is acting to corral all the vice possible in Iwilei.

It cannot be correlated there and it will not be correlated there. Honolulu has not now and will not have anything like an effective system for keeping the women of the streets off the streets and in the haunt set apart for them. Any social worker knows how widespread is commercial vice in Honolulu. Iwilei serves to allay the misgivings of some of the comfortable citizens who want their city's vice kept out of their sight, but it is in sight of other citizens. It is a burden residents and workers of the Iwilei section must bear. It is a detriment to legitimate business in this part of Honolulu; it is a menace to decent men and women, boys and girls in this part of Honolulu; and as a regulator of vice it is a horrible failure.

When Iwilei fails to regulate vice, what becomes of the stock arguments in its favor? What becomes of the smug assurance that Iwilei "protects the rest of the city?"

Up to date no player has appeared in the world's series who threatens to poll more votes than either Hughes or Wilson.

Republican campaigners in the states have a new substitute for Watchful Waiting. It is, Wilson Wavers.

Wouldn't Germany like to have a submarine base in the Danish West Indies about now?

But, by the way, why buy double-humped camels? We have our own little Kalakaua avenue!

Speaking of primary election figures, some of those who ran didn't get as far as the return.

Bacillus politicus appears to be rife in Hawaii.

DEADLY BOMB WORK IS DONE BY PLANES FROM U. S. FLEET

NORFOLK, Va.—During the Atlantic's fleet practice on the southern drill grounds two air navigators with gunners ascended from the North Carolina, carrying twelve bombs, small aeroplane rapid fireers and small arms. Nine of the twelve bombs were successfully dropped on targets. Canvas targets, representing men, were hit by rapid fire guns and sharpshooters. The tests are declared the best ever recorded, although they were the first of the kind ever held at sea by the American navy.

Grazing experts of the forest service estimate that the cost of producing lambs in the Northwestern states is \$1.82 per head.

MILL ENGINEERS WARMLY DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEMS ON SECOND DAY

One Session is Held Today and Three General Subjects Are Considered

The second day of the mill engineers' convention was taken up in discussing the report of the committees on "Milling" and "Clarification and Filtration." The latter, submitted by Ernest W. Kopke, was read and commented on the matter, R. R. Hind said that the engineers should take more interest in the boiling house processes. "Of course," he said, "in the mills, changes can readily be seen while in the boiling house changes are hardly perceptible, although a study of this subject is just as important, and the engineers should work with the chemists for the improvement of this angle of sugar production.

Milling Is Considered
The paper on "Milling" was then taken up and the first topic discussed was the cast steel cap with the hydraulic jack incorporated in it, and discussion centered mostly around whether the hydraulic jacks should be placed on top of the mill, as the latest machinery is designed, or underneath.

The opinions on the subject were about evenly divided. Wylie said that at Onomea eight sets had been installed and the results were entirely satisfactory, and Lewis Renton said that at Ewa he found that faster work could be done with the jacks on top. McCubbin declared that a set was put in at Pioneer, but that he could not see any advantage for the new system and would continue to use mills with the jacks at the bottom. His main point of objection was that it took longer with the jacks on top to change the leathers, while Lewis Renton said he found it took less time.

R. R. Hind and J. Melnecke believe that the jacks should be on top, but G. F. Winter of Lihue sides with McCubbin, and added that the oil ran down into the juice and hot boxes also developed. In making his stand Hind pointed out that the two king bolts were eliminated and the adjustment of the mills was made from above, making it, as he believed, more rigid. Hopke said that he found there was very little difference in extraction between the two methods, but the top jack was cleaner and also with the method of having the rollers closer together it was becoming necessary to have the jacks placed the new way.

McCubbin then said that on one mill he had used the same caps for seven years without change and if the machinery was properly fitted no trouble would develop.

It was then suggested that five or six hydraulic jacks be kept on hand all the time so that when the leathers wore out no time would be lost in renewing them.

Hind closed the subject by announcing that it would be taken up again next year.

Steel Bars Debated.

The next topic was steel returner bars which, according to the report, are to be fitted in the Onomea housing, was taken up next, but the majority of the members believed that cast iron was much better. Wescott said that he had installed the steel bars but found they were not as good as the semi-steel bars with which he replaced them. Metal for scrapers was also discussed and cast iron there also seemed to be mostly used. A suggestion that the metal of the scraper should be according to the grain of the rollers was favorably received.

Knives Taken Up

According to the report: "Revolving knives are evidently an interesting item amongst engineers. A set was fitted in one of the mills last season on hubs which were inclined about 15 degrees to the perpendicular to the axis of the shaft, to break down the long sticks of cane preparatory to passing it through a shredder. Several breakages resulted in these knives. New hubs were fitted which held the knives in the usual perpendicular position, and the breakages materially decreased. The trouble was attributed to the knife striking a glancing blow on the cane when the internal stress of the metal was already high, due to the centrifugal force of the revolving knife. The idea of remedying this by hinging the knives so that on striking a slanting blow they would swing to the side

came from Mr. Ramsay of Catton, Neill & Company."

"This swing," said Ramsay, "would take up the lent in the blade and thus prolong the life of the knife."

Hind said that he believed that with the knives closer together there was less chance of breakage.

The advent of the Messchaert groove is bringing about changes in several aspects of milling. Some engineers advocate a deep groove throughout the three rollers of the first mill. Others are in favor of smooth rolls, whilst all are reverting to smooth rollers with Messchaert grooves in the other mills of the train.

Favors Smith Rollers
Wylie at Onomea favors the smooth rollers while McCubbin said he always used seven grooves to the inch and finds them most satisfactory, and others advocated either smooth rollers or various forms of grooves.

Dr. Norris of the planters experiment station then reverted to the scrapers again, introducing a method of stamping out scrapers which was invented by Winter in which he used a hydraulic press and a model was passed around.

Other designs of scrapers were then brought up, but Ramsey declared that all the mills should have a standard scraper in which case they could be made by the million and therefore much cheaper.

McCubbin Draws Design

McCubbin drew a design of a scraper which he used, showing how he had fastened a piece of steel in the form of a lathe below the baggage scraper which thoroughly carried off all trash.

In the pitch of the grooves, pitches from two to four inches were advocated.

In modern milling, juice straining has become an important item and Dr. Norris said that mixed juices should be screened much more thoroughly than has been the case as it results in a better clarified juice. He said that a 200 mesh screen was far better than a 150 screen.

Day's Session Ends

The last topic discussed was shredders and whether they increased the extraction. J. A. Gibbs of the Honolulu plantation said that while he did not find the addition of a shredder increased the extraction it allowed a large amount of sugar cane to be run through. Truscott, however, believed that the use of a shredder did show a gain in extraction and what was even more important a decrease in the wear on the machinery.

When asked what horse power was necessary to grind a ton of cane, Gibbs said that at his mill he found a fraction over 8 h. p. was needed and 12 h. p. with the shredder.

McCubbin reported that he never used over 160 h. p. to grind 78 tons an hour and often less. A. Gartley believed that more power was used than necessary, but that the individual engineers must figure out the proper amount for their own mills.

Gartley also proposed that as the opening of the shredders was only 15 inches, the cane should be cut up beforehand by knives on a machine in front of the shredder.

Crystallizers and Centrifugals

"Most of the sugar houses in the Hawaiian Islands have replaced the old style coolers on wheels with U-shaped crystallizers equipped with stirring devices. Very few, however, are fitted with steam or water jackets, as the temperature here is so uniform throughout the year that means for controlling the temperature in the crystallizers are unnecessary.

"In many sugar houses, however, where the equipment of still coolers is good and the arrangement is satisfactory their use is continued, but the saving in labor and the cleanliness which accompanies a crystallizer installation makes the change from cooler cars to crystallizers always a welcome one.

Many Sizes Used

"Crystallizers are in use in all sizes, depending upon the capacity of the pans, it being the aim in most sugar houses to put no more than one "strike" in a crystallizer at a time in order to observe the changes which take place in the masecuite so as to alter pan methods at will, which observations could not be made if "strikes" were dropped in crystallizers without regard to a maintenance of

(Continued on page five)

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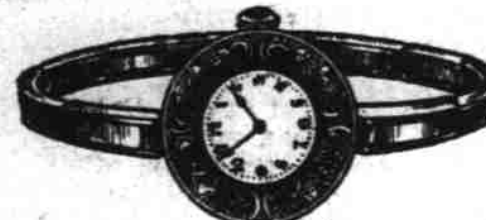
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